## KOCH'S LYMPH IS UNVEILED

Its Inventor Relates the History of Its Composition and Describes Its Ingredients.

"A HAIR OF THE DOG THAT BIT YOU."

Carcasses of Dead Bacilli Are Immersed in Glycerine.

THE HIDDEN FORCE.

Even Dr. Koch Himself Does Not Know the Precise Method of the Lymph's Action.

STARTING THE MANUFACTURE.

Lymph Factories To Be Opened in New York and Washington.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BERLIN, Jan. 15, 1891.—The long talked of secret of the ingredients entering into the composition of Professor Koch's famous lymph is given to-day to the world at large. Professor Koch says :-

"Since publishing, two months ago, the results of my experiments with the new remedy for tuberculosis many physicians who received the preparation have been enabled to become acquainted with is properties through their own experiments. So far as I have been able to review the statements published and the communications received by letter my indications have been fully and completely confirmed. The general concensus of opinion is that the remedy has a specific effect upon tubercular tissues, and is therefore applicable as a very delicate and sure reagent for discovering latent and diagnosing doubtful tuberculous processes. Regarding the curative effects of the remedy most reports agree that, despite the com-paratively short duration of its application, many patients have shown more or less pronounced im provement. It has been affirmed that in not a few cases even a cure has been established.

Standing quite by itself is the assertion that the remedy may not only be dangerous in cases which have advanced too far-a fact which may forthwith be conceded-but also that it actually promotes the tuberculous process, being therefore injurious. During the past six weeks I myself have had opportunity to bring together further experiences touching the curative effects and diagnostic application of the remedy in the cases of about one hundred and fifty sufferers from tuberculosis of the most varied types in this city and in the Moabit Hospital. I can only say that everything I have latterly seen accords with my pravious observations. There has been nothing to modify in what I before reported. As long as it was only a question of proving the accuracy of my indicaifons it was needless for any one to know what the remedy contained or whence it was derived. On the contrary, subsequent testing would necessarily be more unbiased, the less people knew of the remedy itself. Now, ficient confirmatory testing, the importance of the remedy is proved. My next task is to extend my study of the remedy beyond the field where it has hitherto been applied, and if possible to apply the principle underlying the discovery

THE TIME FOR DISCLOSURE. "This task naturally demands a full knowledge of the remedy. I therefore consider that the time has arrived when the requisite indications in this direction shall be made. This is done in what fol, lows. Before going into the remedy itself I deem it necessary for the better understanding of its mode kultur of tubercle bacilli, the wound caused by the inoculation mostly closes over with a sticky matter and appears, in its early days, to heal. Only after ten to fourteen days a bard nodule presents itself, which, soon breaking, forms an ulcerating sore, which continues until the animal dies. Quite a different condition of things occurs when a guinea pig already suffering from tuberculosis is inoculated. An animal successfully inoculated from four to six weeks before is best adapted for this purpose. In such an animal the small indentation assumes the same sticky covering at the beginning, but no nodule form. On the contrary, on the day following or the second day after the inoculation the place where the lymph is injected shows a strange change It becomes hard and assumes a darker coloring, which is not confined to the inoculation spot, but spreads to the neighboring parts until it attains a diameter of from .05 to I centimetre. In a few days it becomes more and more manifest that the skin thus changed is necrotic, finally falling off, leaving a flat ulceration, which usually heals rapidly and permanently, without any cutting into the adjacent lymphatic glands.

"Thus the injected tubercular bacilli quite differently affect the skin of a healthy guinea pig from one affected with tuberculosis. This effect is not exclusively produced with living tubercular bacilli but is also observed with the dead bacilli. result being the same, whether, as I discovered by experiments at the out-set, the bacilli are killed by a somewhat prolonged application of a low temperature or boiling heat or by means of certain chemicals. This peculiar fact I followed up in all directions and this further result was obtained—that killed pure cultivations of tubercular bacilli, after being diluted with water, might be injected in great quanti

cultivations of tubercular bacilli, after being diluted with water, might be injected in great quantities under healthy guinea pigs' skin without anything occurring beyond local suppuration."

Professor Roch here interpolates a note that such injections belong to the simplest and surest means of producing suppuration free from living bacteria.

"Tuberculous guinea pigs, on the other hand, are killed by the injection of very small quantities of such diluted cultivations. In fact, within six to forty-sight hours, according to the strength of the does, an injection which is not sufficient to produce the death of the animal may cause extended necrosis to the skin in the vicinity of the place of injection. If the dilution is still further diluted until it is scarcely visibly clouded, the animals incoulated remain alive, and a noticeable improvement in their condition soon supervenes. If the injections are continued at intervals of from one to two days, the ulcerating ineculation wound becomes smaller and finally acars over, which otherwise it never does; the size of the swollen lymphatic glands is reduced, the body becomes better nourished and the morbid process ceases, unless it has gone too far, in which case the animal periahes from exhaustion. By this means the basis of a curative process against tuberculosis was established. Against the practical application of such dilutions of dead tubercle bacilli there presented itself the fact that the tubercle bacilli are not absorbed at the inoculation points nor de they disappear in another way, but for a long time remain unchanged and engender greater or smaller suppurative fod. Anything, therefore, intended to exercise a healing effect on the tuberculous process must be a soluble substance which would be lixivisated to a certain extent by the fluids of the body floating around the tubercle bacilli and be transferred in a fairly rapid manner to the juices of the body, while the substance producing appuration apparently remains behind in the tubercular bacilli, or disso

possible, and to extract from the tubercular bacilli alone the curative substance.

"This demanded time and toil, until I finally suc-ceeded with the aid of a farry to fifty per cent solu-tion of glycerine in obtaining an effective sub-stance from the tubercular bacilli. With the fluid so obtained I made further experiments on ani-mals and finally on human beings. These fluids were given to other physicians to enable them to

ropest the experiments. The remedy which is used

in the new treatment cousins of a glycerine extract derived from the simple extract there asturally passes from the tubecture vacility besides the effect ve substance, all the other matter rolable in fitty passes from the tubecture vacility besides the effect ve substance, all the other matter rolable in fitty extract passing the content passing of the content pass

DR. DIXON'S CLAIM.

A PHILADELPHIA PHYSICIAN ASSERTS PRIOR DISCOVERY OF TUBERCULOUS LYMPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1891.—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in view of the reports cabled from abroad regarding the Koch lymph once more puts forth his claim to a prior discovery of a tuberculosis He announced this claim to the Medical News on Wednesday, the day be of operation to state briefly the way by which I fore Koch's formula was sent abroad, but arrived at the discovery. If a healthy guines pig be inoculated with the pure cultivation of German ago that he had not the slightest doubt the the

ago that he had not the slightest doubt that the lymph or subsreulous liquid he discovered in 1889 was identical with that of Koch.

The Doctor bases his claim as far as the scientine world is concerned, on the article he published in the Medical News of December, 1889, in which he announced two methods of making a liquid that, as his experiments showed, cured animals that were afflicted or gave them immunity from tuberculosis. Again in the early fall of 1890, in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, he announced that his experiments in 1890 had confirmed his discovery of 1888. A month or so after this the first announcement of the Koch cure was made, and on November 20 Dr. Dixon went to Berlin, where, although Koch would not reveal his method, he saw enough to convince him that the Koch lymph was essentially the same thing as the liquid he had manufactured.

TO START A LYMPH FACTORY.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL LABORATORY TO RE UTILIZED AT ONCE-DR. HAMILTON'S VIEWS. [FROM OUR BEGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HEBALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1891. "Now that Dr. Koch has made public the ingredients which enter into the composition of his famous lymph," said Surgeon General Hamilton this evening, "we shall imme-diately put in order our laboratory at York Marine Hospital, which by the New the way is the largest in the United States. The manufacture of the lymph at the laboratory will be commenced just as soon as Dr. Kingour, who has been in Berlin since December 23 last, returns.

When that will be I am not so certain to-night. "He was to return in March next, but now that Dr. Koch has made his important disclosure as to the formula of making the lymph it is possible that he may be ordered home sooner than was first anticipated. If Congress does what we anticipate it will do-appropriate \$10,000 in the sundry civil bill at this session—we will commence the erection of a laboratory in this city and manufacture lymph here also.

of a laboratory in this city and manufacture lymph here also.

"As to the curative properties of the lymph itself I am not able to speak with sufficient authority. I saw in a recent number of the British Medical Journal which reached me this week a notice of a case of lupus treated by Dr. Watson Cheyne. He gives three photo pictures of the man treated, the first representing his condition twelve hours after the injection of the fluid. The third photo of the patient represents his condition twelve hours after the injection of the fluid. The third photo of the patient represents his condition three weeks afterward. These photos have been photo-lithographed, giving the exact color of the skin.

"The first injection shows a marked redness. The third shows the case to be that of an originally rather severe case of thous pretty well healed excepting three or four small joints. Every one familiar with lupus knows that it does not show an exact tendency to heaf without injection and Dr. Cheyne should follow up the case by showing a photo of lupus entirely healed.

"Now, relative to consumption, no single case has yet been reported of absolute recovery, so that we must await further details before forming positive conclusions. It is, nowever, worthy of trial in all beginning cases of phthisis.

"None of the Koch lymph has as yet been in the pussession of this office. Dr. Magruder, of this city, through the sindness of Secretary Blaine, whose physician be is, received some of the lymph, and has been experimenting with it, but with what success he will be able to state better than I."

THE WASHINGTON EXPERIENTED.

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THE WASHINGTON EXPERIMENTS.

I called on Dr. Magruder and found him in consultation with Dr. Robert Edes, who is associated with him in experimenting with the lymph. They agreed that they had not got far enough along in their observations of its offect to arrive at any very definite conclusions as to its efficacy, except in cases that will be mentioned. They had descent that will be mentioned. They had descent being pulmonary, larvingeal and publishes. Two cases of lupus, however, had just come in. In several cases of lupus, however, had just come in. In several cases of lupus, however, had just come in far enough along to be able to pass final judgment on them. In advanced cases of consumption the lymph has | Col

proved a decided failure. Two advanced cases of consumption had died this month, and the injection of lymph had no marked effect. Where there was a slight range of temperature at the commencement of treatment the reaction was well marked, and those were the cases, if any, that were profited by the remedy.

CITY PHYSICIANS PLEASED.

ANOTHER PRODUCT TO BERL N IS NOW PROBA-BLR TO LEARN FROM KOCH HIMSELF.

The impression seems to prevail among New York physicians that Professor Koch has more than answered those practitioners and publications who have persistently urged the mistake of placing too much reliance upon a remedy the constituents of which are unknown.

It is also believed that within a very short time there will again occur the rush to Berlin which made the early part of last December memorable in medical chronology. Then it was to secure the fluid, the knowledge of how to use it and the distinction of having attended the clinics of Ewald or Von Bergmann; now it will be for the purpose of receiving instructions from Koch how to make the lymph so that the fluid which is prepared by these advanced students shall be absolutely the same as though it were made by the great bacteriologist

It is regarded as almost certain that the announcements of Professor Koch yesterday were merely preliminary to the opening of his laboratory to physicians who shall come to him properly accredited, and whom he shall select to carry the secrets of the manufacture of the lymph to all parts of the world. This, physicians believe, will prevent the imposition upon the public of quanti. ties of the bogus fluid, and will consequently prevent incalculable harm from being done. Should

vent incisculable harm from being done. Should Professor Kooh do this, they say, he will receive even greater honors from the esteem of his professional brethren than he even now obtains.

THE ANNOUSEMENT FOREMADOWED.

In all the speculation which has occurred concerning the composition of the lymph there has been no one who so nearly know the truth as Dr. Paul Gibler, of the New York Pasteur Institute, the pupil of Pasteur and of Koch. He has been making exceedingly interesting experiments in the

several big ditches, is managing the scheme, in which a number of Eastern capitalists are interested.

SPAIN'S CONSUL GENERAL SUED. A PAMILY HE EMPLOYED DESIRE TO RETURN TO

QUEBEC AT HIS EXPENSE. Seffor Artura Baldasano, the Spanish Consul Gen. eral, was sued in the Third District Court yester-day morning for breach of contract with three former employés. On the ples of defendant's coun, sel that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case of a representative of a foreign government and Senor Baldasano's refusing to waive his privileges in the matter Judge Moore dismissed the case.

Before coming to New York last November Seffor Baldasano was Consul General at Quebec. While there he employed the wife and daughter of Robert D. Scott, the former, who is a native of the Argen tine Republic and has Indian blood in her veins, as cook, and the latter, who is a very pretty girl fifteen years old, as governess. Mr. Scott was also employed. The whole family remained in the employ of the Consul General when he was transferred to New York.

employed. The whole family remained in the employ of the Consul General when he was transferred to New York.

Mrs. Scott was discharged on December 39. Then Mrs. Scott lett, taking his daughter away also.

Scott alleges that Selior Baldasano contracted with him to pay his family's expenses back to Quebeo in case they should either be discharged or voluntarily give up their positions in the Consul's household. He sued, therefore, for \$45 expenses and \$50 for ten days' detention.

I saw Mr. Scott last night. He said that his wife was discharged because she didn't prepare warm water for the schora's bath. This work, he said, belonged to the under servants and not the cook. He was, he stated further, the Consul's confidential man, had charge of the keys of the consulate and deposited and drow moneys from the bank. He speaks several languages duentily, and acted as interpreter for the Consul's General. His daughter also seted as interpreters for the Consul's suffe. He has been a locomotive engineer in nearly every country in South America. He says that if he could get back to his home he could secure employment at his trade at once on a locomotive snow plough. He showed me a letter from Quebec saying that a position was open for him. But he is almost penniless and cannot get back.

The Consul General when I saw him last night gave an entirely different version of the case. He had made no contract with Scott—in fact, hadn't even employed him to come to New York. Scott came to New York with his wife and daughter



same line for some time, and when I saw him yesterday he referred to his statements in an article on "Dr. Koch's Discovery" by him in December's number of the North American Review. Comparing this extract with Dr. Koch's announcement the similarity will be found to be of much interest. Here is the extract:—

similarity will be found to be of much interest. Here is the extract:—

It is a fact well known in laboratories of bacteriology that when a microbe has developed itself in a medium of liquid cultivation, at the end of a certain time a casation in the development of the microbe is observed. The liquid, however, is not athausted. Another microbe of a different species may be developed if it is added of the first. But, instead of preceding thus, if the substitute of the same appears in full vitabley are added, no new change can be observed in the term incrobes of the same appears in full vitabley are added, no new change can be observed in the centre of culture. This is because the microbes have the freedom and others, of secreting obscious for the backline and there, of secreting obscious for the backline has produced them. The substances which of law years have been studied ander the name of promaines can be extracted from the liquid, sometimes in the shape of crystals, suggesting those of the sikelioid drawn from various regetables, such as streamine, digitaline, &c.

The liquid employed by Dr. Noch is periago only a concentrated solution of a special ptomane, extracted from the culture of the tuberculous bacillus. The action of promaines injected under the skin of animals is generally alower than that which follows the injection of alkaloids. Dr. Kech's liquid injected to the same manner in man produces a variety of symptoms appearing only after four or fire hours. This is perhaps an indication of what it is.

\*\*ROCH'S STATEMENTS CONTINUATORY.\*\*

what it is.

ROCH'S STATEMENTS CONFIRMATORY.

Dr. Harry P. Loomis, who directs the experiments with the lymph at Bellevue Hospital in company with his distinguished father. Dr. A. L. Loomis and Dr. Prince A. Morrow, the well known dermatologist, agreed that the statements of Dr. Koch had been to a certain extent anticipated by the suppositions of physicians concerning the nature of the fluid. He did not think it would be possible for any parson to produce the lymph asossible for any person to produce the lymph ac-ording to the unsupplemented article of its dis-

possible for any person to produce the lymph according to the unsupplemented article of its discoverer.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Health Commissioner and Surgeon General of the State, thought that once the exact formula were known the lymph could be produced in the larger laboratories in this city.

Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, of St. Luke's Hospital, thought that the statements of Professor Koshimply confirmed the general impression entertained of the composition of the lymph.

Dr. H. Newton Heineman, of Mount Sinai Hospital, believed this to be the case as well, but he regretted the possibility that within a few weeks there would be offered a vast quantity of spurious lymph, made by men who would be anxious to take advantage of Koch's statements for personal profit, who would inevitably do great harm. That, therefore, physicians should still continue for a long time to come to use no fluid save that which came directly from Koch's laboratory.

Dr. Simon Baruch, of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalida, declared that the publication of the process was of great value in giving physicians positive knowledge concerning the lymph, where before they merely had suspicions. He thought that there could be no question now that Koch was the greatest living exponent of the profession of medicine, and in his discovery had begun a new era in experimentation and practice when medical discoveries would be based no longer on theory, but upon scientific knowledge and elaborated, not in order to satisfy those theories, but to their inevitable and logical conclusion.

WHY THEY ABDUCTED HER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CRICAGO, Jan. 15, 1891.—Late yesterday Mrs. Caroline George and Eugene Phelps found seven-yearold Josephine Spaulding on the street and took her away in a carriage. Her mother is Mrs. Jennio Spaulding, of No. 676 West Madison street. She swore out a warrant for the arrest of the abductors. who are her brother and sister. The latter then turned the child over to the Humane Society, and

claimed that the mother was not a proper person to have charge of the child.

Mrs. Spaulding's husband is a ranch owner in Nebraska, and she is said to be living here with a man named Dicer. When Phelpa was brought into court to-day he tried to kill Dicer, but was pre-vented by the police.

JAMAICA'S EXHIBITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15, 1891.—During a recent visit to Jamaica Mr. C. W. Wills, editor of the New England Greer, heard a good deal of complaint expressed to the effect that the Secretary of State of the United States had not recognized Jamaica's exposition. When he returned home Mr. Wills asked Mr. Blaine about it. In his reply Mr. Blaine

"There was no formal invitation on the part of "There was no formal invitation on the part of Her Majesty's government to the United States to participate in the exhibition. We were merely requested to bring the matter to the attention of persons in the United States interested in such an undertaking, and this was promptly done. I am free to say, however, that had Sir Julian Pauncefote's note conveyed a formal invitation to take part in the exhibition I would have cheerfully brought the subject to the attention of Congress for such direction as it may have thought proper to give in the matter."

TO BUILD A BIG DITCH.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 15, 1891.—Civil engineers and surveyors of the Rio Grande Irrigation and Colonization Company outfitted here and left this afternoon to establish the source of the big ditch and to locate a dam for an immense reservoir. They go to Sernadille, where Mr. Anderson, an hydraulic engineer from Denver, Col., will meet them, and from there to the mouth of the Santa Ana River. They will follow up the stream for about fifteen miles to a very high but narrow canyon.

This will be dammed, and here will be the source of the dich to irrigate millions of acres now arid. Celonel P. B. Smith, of New York, who has built

and paid his own expenses here. After he had been in New York some time he was given employment by Señor Baldasano in his office.

Mrs. Scott was subject to violent fits of temper, he said. This was at first attributed to brain trouble. On December 30, though, she opened the sideboard and drank some very fine Spanish brandy. When she had become drunk she insulted and abused Schora Baldasano. It was this, says the Consul General, that caused her to be discharged. Scott used to drink, too.

The Consul General said his wife would like to have kept the daughter, who was pretty, affectionate and very intelligent, and who could speak English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Plaintiff's counsel have announced their intention of taking the case before the Federal Court at once.

The question of importing contract labor, which was brought up, does not apply in this case, as the defendant is the diplomatic representative of a foreign government.

REVENGE LANDS HIM IN JAIL.

HOW A DISCHARGED FARM HAND ROBBED FAR-MEB BISSING, AIDED BY TWO BOWERY THIEVES, Farmer Ludwig Rissing, of pleasant little Valley mourned the loss of \$700 worth of clocks, watches and the like, which thieves stole from his house during the night. To-day he is rejoicing, because the thieves have been caught and are in jail waiting punishment.

Farmer Rissing put the village constable on the case, but all he could do was to look at the ladder reaching to an open second story window and at the dead watch dog. Valley Stream is so peaceful that he has had no experience ferreting out

that he has had no experience ferreting out thieves.

After waiting a week for clews that never came Farmer Rissing came to town to see if Chief inspector Byrnes could help. Mr. Byrnes was willing to try and was satisfied to work up the clew furnished by the farmer who said that he suspected that a seventeen-year-old farm hand, Jacob Wagner, who had been discharged some weeks ago, might have had something to do with the robbery. Detectives McManus and Long were detailed to look up the missing Jacob. They found him on the Bowery in company with Charles Pfeiffer and James Henry two thieves who have served terms in Sing Sing and they straightway arrested all three.

Jacob grew fearful and penitent when locked up

In sing sing and they straightway arrested all three.

Jacob grew fearful and penitent when locked up at Police Headquarters and told the whole story to inspector Byrnes when the latter called him up to quiz him. He said he had a grudge against Farmer Rissing for discharging him, and when he fell in with Pfeiffer and Henry they showed him how he could get his revenge and get rich at the same time.

time.

So he piloted them down to Valley Stream and to the farm. Then he called to the dog, who knew him and anawered, only to be strangled by the brutal Pfeiffer. He got out the ladder with Pfeiffer, ransacked the house, leaving Henry outsife on guard. They returned to the city on the midnight train.

The three thieves were taken before Justice Haw-lett at Jamaica, L. L., yesterday, and held for the Grand Jury.

TOOK HIS LIFE IN A HOTEL.

SALOONKEEPER FREID COMMITS SUICIDE WHILE

TEMPORARILY INSANE. Julius Freid, a saloonkeeper living at No. 259 Pearl street, Brooklyn, registered as a guest at the Grand Union Hotel, Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, and was assigned a room on the third floor. He left the hotel soon afterward, returned about eleven o'clock, and going to his room

As he had not arisen at noon the door was forced open. Freid lay dead upon the floor with a

forced open. Freid lay dead upon the floor with a builet wound in the right temple. The revolver was lying beside him. The suicide had removed his coat and vest. The bottle of beer had been half emptied.

On the table were a magazine and an envelope addressed to Mrs. Julius Freid, which when opened was found to contain a card. On one side of it was the name Julius Freid. On the other was written this farewell:— Goodby, dear wife. Forgive me. Goodby, dear children, tool bless you.

Goodby, dear wife. Forgive me. Goodby, dear children. Goodbes you.

In Freid's pockets were \$32 in bills, \$1.37 in silver and a checkbook of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, showing a balance on January 12 to Freid's credit of \$812.59. There were also gold and diamond study and awatch and chain of the value of \$100.

He was thirty-flvo years old and owned a liquor store at No. 36 Laberty street, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and four children. He was prominent in Masonic circles in Brooklyn, his lodge showing that he was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also wore a badge of a vestran of Company B of the Twenty-third regiment. He had been subject to insune spells for years, and it is supposed took his life during one of them.

The suicide's wife was greatly overcome when the news of the death was imparted to her. She said she had been married nineteen years, and from boyhood her husband had been troubled with pains in his head and at times had insane spells, during which he would accuse poople of having drugged him.

THE BABE WAS STRANGLED.

THE BABE WAS STRANGLED.

An unknown male child was found dead Wednes. day night in the hallway of No. 443 East Fifteenth street. Deputy Coroner Donlin found a mark the size of a five cent piece on the back of the head, the brain was congested, there was a discoloration on the left side of the neck and a lacerated wound on the right side. These and other signs led him to believe that the child had died of apoplexy from strangulation, as it evidently had been born alive. ALL GOOD INDIANS AT PINE RIDGE.

The Chief Men of Late Hostile Sioux Obey Orders and Profess a Desire for Peace.

FEW GOOD GUNS TURNED IN

Wily Warriors Cache Most of Their Serviceable Rifles and Give up Only the Poorer Weapons.

HARD TIMES FOR "FRIENDLIES."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, ] PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 15, 1891.-From early

morning until after noon a constant stream of Indians on foot, on horseback and in wagons have been passing to the west of the agency. The removal of the hostile camp is in obedience to the orders of General Miles, who yesterday instructed the Indians to remove their camp from the north west of the agency to a point southeast of this point. The Ogallalasor Pine Ridge Indians are camped southeast of here, and the Rosebuds are

camped near them.

The removal of the camp was conducted with military precision, Indian cavalry and Indian in-fantry thoroughly guarding the train of wagons loaded with women, children and old warriors who had no ponies.

A good idea of the number of Indians composing the hostile camp was obtained this morning by watching them pass in full view of the agency to their new camp. Some estimated the total number at more than 8,000, and 5,000 would be a moderate estimate.

The troops are now all near the agency and everything is in readiness for the final closing of hostilities or the breaking out anew of the war. A number of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses' people came into the agency at noon from the north, having followed their chief home from Montana, where they were visiting at the commencement of the recent trouble.

FEW GUNS TURNED IN. The chiefs have volunteered to deliver the arms of their people to the military and to-morrow will endeavor to carry out this proposition. A few guns have already been turned in by Big Road, a Pine Ridge chief, who came in this morning, bringing with him less than a dozen guns. Among them were two double-barrelled shotguns. There is no doubt that the Indians will try all sorts of impositions on the government when they begin disarm ing them, and it will take careful work and the utmost vigilance to disarm them in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of a renewal of hos

tilities in the spring. Nothing but a thorough disarmement of the Indians at this time will prevent trouble next spring, as many of the young warriors are still very defiant.

SUFFREING FRIENDLIES. The friendlies have suffered the more severely from the effects of the uprising. At the commencement of the trouble all Indians who wished them-selves considered loyal were directed to come into the agency and camp here until the trouble was over. The friendly Indians are to a large extent those who were striving to become good citizens and industrious farmers. They promptly obeyed the suppose.

those who were striving to become good citizens and industrious farmers. They promptly obeyed the summons.

In nearly every case they deserted comfortable log houses. During the time they have been here the results of years of toil have been destroyed by the Bosebud Indians; houses were tansacked, stockades tom down, hay carried off and burned, stock driven away to the Bad Lands for food for the hostiles, ponies stolen or scattered and everything about the homes of the friendlies left in a demoralized condition.

The friendlies repeatedly asked permission to leave the agency and protoct their property, but permission was denied them.

The fact that the authorities made no effort to protect the homes of the friendlies has had a demoralizing influence on the loyal ones and many of them are utterly discouraged. They have been told that the government will repay them for what was destroyed curing the raids, but the Indians are not fools, and fully realize the great amount of red tape that must be gone through before they can get a cent from the government.

A SWORD FOR GENERAL FORSTYH.

A handsome diamond hilted sword was presented to General Forsyth, of the Seventh cavalry, last night, on behalf of the citizens of Nebraska, as a token of their appreciation of his services during

night, on behalf of the citizens of Receases, as a token of their appreciation of his services during the present campaign and especially as Wounded

the present campaign and especially a: Wounded Knee.

One of the interesting incidents of the day was the arrival of a delegation of chiefs at the agency with a handsome headdress, which they presented to Major John M. Burke, of the Wild West, and with appropriate ceremonies gave him the name "White Chief of the Ogallalas."

General Miles to day said:—"I have directed the chiefs to have the different bands gather up their arms and turn them in, which they are now doing. Kicking Bear, supposed to be the leader, was the first to surrender his rifle this morning, and others of the same character will follow. Of course many of the young men may hold back and some may cache their guns, but I believe the disarming will be complete. It will require some time to get them all under full control, but everything is moving in a satisfactory manner.

"The line of troops under General Brooke have moved forward and are now in three strong commands, occupying three corners of the triangie, with the agency and all the Indians in the centre."

DID FORSYTH BLUNDER? OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHT AT WOUNDED ENEE BY G NEBALS MILES AND FORSYTH.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1891.

Despatches received by the Adjutant General of the Army in reference to the Indian outbreak embrace the report of General Miles, dated at Pine Ridge Agency, January 5, and the report of General Forsyth, covering the unfortunate fight of the Seventh cavalry with Big Foot's band of Sloux at Wounded Knee Creek, December 20, General Miles charges that in the affair of the 29th December "the command were so placed that the fire must have been destructive to some of their own men, while other portions of the troops were so placed as to be non-effective. It also appears that after a large number of their arms (forty-seven) had been taken away from the Indians, the fight occurred between the troops and Indians in close proximity. Captain Wallace was

Indians, the fight occurred between the troops and Indians in close proximity. Captain Wallace was killed with a war club, others were stabbed with knives and bows and arrows were used."

General Miles adds that when 150 Brule Indians from the Bad Lands came to the aid of Big Foot's band during the fight "the troops had become widely separated in chasing the Indians and this band of Brules attacked Captain Jackson and recaptured twenty-six prisoners."

In the report of the action made by General Forsyth that officer narrates the capture of Big Foot's band on the 28th by a detachment of the Seventh cavalry, under Major Whitside. He tells the story of the next day's action substantially has it has been told before. "The search for arms through their camp having proved almost fruitless," he continues, "I gave orders to search the persons of the bucks, again telling them that they must do as white mon always do when surrendering—that is, give up their arms.

"At the first move to carry out the order last referred to the bucks made a break, which at once resulted in a terrific fire and a hot fight lasting about twenty minutes, followed by shirmish firing of about one hour. From the first instant the squawe started for the hills and it is my belief that comparatively few of them were injured. Some bucks succeeded in getting away and thicken and killed six bucks.

"Very soon after the force was atfacked by about one hundred and twenty-five bucks, supposed to be from the agency. In the fight which followed those captured had to be dropped. One of the troops sent out became separated a short distance and killed, four Indians, one a buck; the other three could not be determined.

"As accurate an estimate as could be made of the dead indian bucks in and near the camp was eighty-three, which, added to the seven before mentioned, makes ninety as the number of bucks killed.

"The attack on the three troops by the 125 bucks, taken in connection with a message from the de-

The attack on the three troops by the 125 bucks "The attack on the three troops by the 125 bucks, taken in connection with a message from the department commander to Major Henry, Ninth cavalry, who was on White River, which message was opened by me by mistake and contained the information that the Brules had left the agency on the warpath, led me to believe that I was in danger of

an attack by all the discontented Indians in this vicinity, and as my command had suffered greatly in killed and wounded, I deemed it not only prudent but obligatory in me to return to the agency."

CHIEFS TO GO TO WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1891 .- General Schofield received this telegram from General Miles this morning:-"In order to restore entire confidence among these Indians I have found it necessary to

among these Indians I have found it necessary to send a delegation to Washington to receive assurance of the highest authority of the good intention of the government toward them. This will answer a double purpose—namely, satisfy them, bridge over the transition period between war and peace, dispet distrust and hostility and restors confidence. It will also be a guarantee of peace while they are absent. I ask that my action may receive the approval of the department by telegraph. Everything is progressing astisfactorily and I can see no reason why perfect peace may not be established."

By direction of Secretary Proctor General Schofield sent the following reply:—"The Secretary of War conferred with the President and the Secretary of the Interior in regard to your proposal to send a delegation of the Sioux chiefs to Washington, and they approve of your recommendation. The Secretary of the Interior has sent an agent to conduct them. It is desired that the delegation be as small as possible—five or six, or not more than ten. If the delegation has aircady started, telegraph at once the number, route and commanding officer."

LIEUTENANT MANN DEAD.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Jan. 15, 1891,-Lieutenant James D. Mann, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., died at Fort Biley this morning from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Wounded Enes Creek.

Lieutenant Mann was born in Indiana and was a prophilad to the Milley of the County o

appointed to the Military Academy from that State in 1873, graduating four years later. He was at once appointed to the Seventh cavalry, and has done service with his regiment ever since.

WANTED TO KILL CLEVELAND.

LUNATIO FREDERICK EIFERT FOUND NEAR THE EX-PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The first thing which Frederick H. Eifert did on reaching Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday evening was to try to strip off his clothing, in order, as he said, to let the fresh air blow upon him. Then he expressed a large sized desire to kill ex-President Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Eifert was found to be violently insane. He had got within four blocks of Mr. Cleveland's house, when he was fortunately discovered and arrested by Policeman Gannon, of the East Sixtyseventh street station.

The demented man, who is between thirty-five and forty years of age, and who appears to be a laborer, is said to belong in Whitestone, L. L. He was found by Policeman Gannon about five o'clock in the afternoon at the corner of Sixty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. He had partly undressed himself, and when accosted by the policeman answered him incoherently. He said nothing about his homi-

Mr. Cleveland's house is on Madison avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-night streets, and there is little doubt that he had had the location in view when he sought that part of the city.

He was taken to the station house and from there to the Presbyterian Hospital, but was refused admittance there, and the policeman took him to Bellevue. Suddenly, in the office of the latter institution, he began to tear off his clothing. When he was restrained he raved violently about his "mission" to kill the ex-President.

The doctors examined him and found him suffering from acute general mania in a very violent form. The hallucination regarding Mr. Cleveland was only one of many from which he suffered. His case was very different from that of Murderer

Dougherty. It is not deemed incurable. I called at Mr. Cleveland's house and was informed that no stranger had been there, and the family were in profound ignorance of Effert and

The police of the Sixty-seventh street station say that this is the second demented man who has been ambitious to follow in the footsteps of Guiteau. The other man called at Mr. Cleveland's house some weeks ago and insisted on seeing the ex-President. He was told to call again in the evening, and when he returned he was met by a policeman, who was waiting to receive him.

When Effert was searched no weapons more deadly than a pocket knife were found in his pockets.

RESCUED MARINERS LANDED.

THE BARK SCOTLAND BRINGS IN THE CREW OF

THE LOST BARE H. C. BERG. The bark Scotland, which reached Quarantine yesterday afternoon from Antwerp, had on board Captain Ohle and ten scamen, being the crew of the

lost Danish bark H. C. Berg. The crew was taxen from the sinking Berg on Fecember 20, in latitude 31 deg. 50 min. and longitude 73 deg.

The Berg was bound from Apalachicola, Fia., for Buenos ayres with a cargo of lumber. The vessel sprang a leak during a gale and the utmost ef-

for Buenos Ayres with a cargo of lumber. The vessel sprang a leak during a gale and the utmost efforts of the crew failed to keep her free. When the Beotland hove in sight, ou December 29, the Danish bark was waterlogged and her decks were nearly flush with the water. The lost bark registered 580 tons and she was owned in Denmark. The crew saved nothing but the clothing they had on at the time.

Captain Reed, of the ship J. F. Cakes, arriving from Antwerp, reported that the ship passed through a succession of northwest and southwest gales. Two of the lifeboats were smashed, and the cablin skylights were broken. The cablin was flooded, and some of the sails were blown from the bolt ropes.

The waterlogged wreck of the bark Claudine, the loss of which was fully detailed in the Hernath, was sighted on November 25, in latitude 49 dec. 13 min., longitude 28 deg. 58 min. Captain Reed, deeming the wreck a dangerous obstruction, fired it fore and att. Henry Olsen, a German sailor, twenty-one years old, fell from the rail of the Oakes overboard, on December 1, and was lost.

The body of Henry Reece was washed ashore at Smith's Point, L. L., yesterday. He was one of the sailors drowned while trying to get ashore from the schooner Otter, stranted off Belleport, L. I., as published in the Hernath. The Merritt wrecking steamer Resoue left the company's pier at Stapleton yesterday to attempt to hail of the Otter.

SPITE WORK FROM GERMANY.

When Fiege Glashoeffer, a pretty young woman from Borosczow, Austria, who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg steamer Suevis, was detained at the Barge Office on the charge that she was a thief,

on the Hamburg steamer Suevis, was detained at the Barge Office on the charge that she was a thief, her indignation was interesting.

She communicated the fact to her cousin, a young man named Bernstein, and he fairly danced with rage. When told that her husband, Koppel Glashoeffer, had charged, in a letter to Colonel Weber, that she had stolen a quantity of property from him and that both she and her brother, who Koppel thought would accompany her, were common thieves, Fiege glared at the clerk as though she would like to tear out his eyes.

Finally she became calmer and then through an interpreter she told a singular story, which she said fully explained Mr. Glashoeffer's charge. Kappel Glashoeffer, Fiege said, was her uncle, and he is now eighty-one years oid. In spite of his age and their relationship Fiege and he were married five years ago in Austria, when she was sixteen years old.

They did not live happily and three years ago Mrs. Glashoeffer obtained a divorce from her husband, who has since then married another girl younger even than his divorced wife.

He threatened that if Fiege went to America he would prevent her lauding in this country. This Fiege says is the sole reason why he wrote to the Barge Office suthorities.

The matter will be investigated. Fiege's brother and her uncle and her divorced husband are still in Austria. The angry woman declared she would promptly call Mr. Glashoeffer to account. Meantime she is detained, but her cousin is free.

WOULD BE A GRAND SENATOR.

Never print a paid advertisament as naws matter. Let evary advertisement appear as an advertisament—no sailing under false colors.—Charles A. Duan's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milecuise, July 24, 1838. Mr. Henry E, Abel, secretary of the New York State Farmers' League, and fermerly private scoretary to Governor A. B. Cornell, was asked how he regarded the proposition to elect Charles A. Dana

regarded the proposition to elect Unaries A. Dana-Senator.
"Mr. Dana is a big brainy man." replied Mr. Abel,
"and if he was chosen he would reflect credit on
the State and on the Legislature that sent him to
Washington. I can't see how the democracy of
New York State could do better, but they hardly
have enough sense and sagacity to elect a man likaDana. Those kind or men are seldom elected to
the Senate. He would make a grand Senator, there
is no disputing it."

BLIND DAN MURPHYS FUNERAL

The funeral of "Blind Dan" Murphy was held cesterday at St. Andrew's Church on Duane street The church was crowded.

Among those present were Justice Patrick Divver, Alderman Nicholas T. Brown, John H. Spellman, Jacob Reiser, John Weisiger, Arthur Frost, Jack Waterman, Robert T. Clayton, John B. Shea and Francis J. O'Connor.

The interment took place in Calvary Cemeters.